

THE GAZETTE.
LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—The Gazette will be furnished to all who have paid Mr. Bradford in advance, until the expiration of the period for which they have paid, after which they will make payment to us. We have made a temporary arrangement with Mr. Bradford to deliver the paper to those subscribers who have heretofore obtained them at his office. Due notice will be given of any change.

CONGRESS.—There is nothing of interest from Washington, except the passage of the Treasury Note Bill, and the introduction of a Bankrupt Bill into the Senate, by Mr. Webster. We shall, hereafter, endeavor to present weekly abstracts of Congressional proceedings.

A SPEECH OF WAR.—The late correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth looks a little warlike, but we do not yet despair of an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with the British government.

GREAT REACTION.—Col. Leslie Combs made a speech in Paris on Monday last, the only effect of which was to convince a Harisonite that he ought to vote for Mr. Van Buren.

NON-COMMITTALISM.

Our readers cannot have forgotten that this was one of the most prominent objections brought by the Whigs against Mr. Van Buren, when he first became a candidate for the Presidency. He was accused of being a dark, mysterious, cunning man—one who possessed in a pre-eminent degree the art of wrapping up his meaning in ambiguous phrases, more difficult of interpretation than the responses of the Delphic oracle. A "little magician," who deluded the people by slight-of-hand tricks, and, by dextrous shuffling, turning and twisting, deceived alike friends and foes.

This was the character given to him by his enemies—how has it been sustained by facts? No aspirant to the high office he fills has ever been more frank in his avowals. In no instance has he shrunk from the questioning of his foes—in no instance has he failed to reply to his friends. Questions embracing the whole scope of national politics have been put to him on various occasions, upon all of which his answers have been so full and explicit, that not a peg has been left to hang a doubt upon. The whole nation understands perfectly his position in regard to the Tariff, the Bank, the Independent Treasury, and the Abolition questions.

But the case is widely different in regard to General Harrison—doubt and mystery hang over his opinions upon most of the important points of public policy. His replies to the various interrogatories addressed to him have been ambiguous in the highest degree, and upon no one point have they been ascertained with any degree of clearness, except upon the subject of abolition—he is unequivocally in favor of devoting the surplus revenue of the general government to the purchase and emancipation of all the slaves in the Union. He is understood, by the abolitionists, to be one of themselves, and his nomination has been hailed by them with the loudest exultation, and the most biting taunts at the failure of Mr. Clay in the Harrisburg Convention.

There is proof that the guarded silence of the General and his supporters is a matter of policy—they entertain opinions which they dare not avow, and contemplate projects which will not bear the ordeal of public discussion. The proposition to address the people of the United States, made in the Harrisburg Convention, was voted down without a moment's hesitation. The State Conventions of the General's friends in Ohio and Indiana made a great parade—they had mock representations of "log cabins," canoes, &c., &c., bands of music, banners of every shape and color, barrels of "hard cider," and lots of gingerbread, but no public principles—they dispersed, and "made no sign."

An attempt was made in the Legislature of this state last winter to ascertain the General's opinions upon the subject of abolition, but although the questions which the democratic members wished to propose to him were extracted from one of Mr. Clay's speeches, the proposition was voted down by the Whigs. At the same time, however, the leading whig members explicitly pledged themselves that General Harrison would answer fully any questions upon the subject, provided they were asked in a decorous manner, and by respectable persons.

But there was one link still wanting—the friends who nominated him at Harrisburg, the friends who met in Convention in Ohio and Indiana, had all refused to

make any avowal of the opinions either of themselves or their candidate, and his friends in the Legislature of this State had decided that no questions should be put to him—it only remained, to cap the climax, that the General himself should refuse to answer all interrogatories. This has been done, and the Reporter shall describe the manner in which this extraordinary feat was accomplished. We extract the following from last Saturday's Observer and Reporter:

"The last Globe has a most foul and vulgar assault upon Gen. Garrison, simply because the friends of the General, at Cincinnati, have come to the resolution, that they do [not] deem it imperative upon Gen. Garrison to be responding to every man or set of men, who may think proper to send him an interrogatory. They very justly assume the ground, that if the opinions of Gen. Garrison, upon all the leading and exciting topics of party agitation, be not now distinctly known, it is because he who knows them not, seeks not to know them."

"It will be borne in mind that at the last Presidential election, when Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Garrison were, each, for the first time, before the American people for the Presidency, they responded fully to the Hon. S. Williams, of this State, who had requested them to do so, touching all the great questions of National concernment, which were then in the progress of agitation.

"The friends of Gen. Garrison now say that he has changed no political opinion then held and promulgated, and they are aware of no new question, which has since sprung up, requiring at his hands an exposition of his views. If, after living upwards of three score years, Gen. Garrison has not gained so far the confidence of the American people, as to dispense with a formal reply to every village club, which may suppose that the destinies of the Union hang upon its deliberations, then ought he never to have been put in nomination by the Harrisburg Convention. The friends of Gen. Garrison are content with their knowledge of his political views, and we shrewdly suspect that his enemies would not vote for him, even if he answered according to their own views."

"We think the friends of Gen. Garrison have acted wisely. He is now before the American people, and they understand the grounds of difference between him and Mr. Van Buren."

Reader, what were the impressions left upon your mind after the perusal of the above extract? Did you not come to the conclusion that some little "village club," composed of the "enemies" of General Garrison, had been asking him impertinent questions, supposing "that the destinies of the Union hang upon its deliberations," and that the General had very properly refused to permit himself to be annoyed in that manner? We know you did—you could come to no other conclusion. But we will soon show that you do not yet understand the *mysteries* of whiggery. Nothing could be farther from the real state of the facts, than the account which we have extracted from the Reporter.

1st. The Globe has not made "a most foul and vulgar attack upon Gen. Garrison, simply because the friends of the General, at Cincinnati, have come to the resolution that they do [not] deem it imperative upon Gen. Garrison to be responding to every man or set of men, who may think proper to send him an interrogatory." The remarks of the Globe are calm and temperate, and cannot be considered either "foul" or "vulgar," although they contain some common and familiar phrases.

2d. It is not true that General Harrison, in his reply to Sherrod Williams, "responded fully" "touching all the great questions of National concernment." The General bluffed the question on abolition, and returned most lame and unsatisfactory replies to nearly all the other queries.

3d. It is not true that the questions alluded to by the Reporter's article, quoted above, were addressed to the General by a "village club." Oswego is a larger town than Lexington.

4th. It is not true that "the friends of General Harrison are content with their knowledge of his political views."

We will prove the second and fourth of these positions from the subjoined correspondence:

From the Oswego Paladium.

GEN. HARRISON,
To the Hon. William H. Harrison:

We call public attention to the following most extraordinary reply, made by Gen. Harrison's committee at Cincinnati, to a letter addressed to him by the Union Association of this village. We are obliged to a member of the Association for a copy of the letter addressed by it to Gen. Harrison, and a copy of the letter of the committee in reply thereto. We assure the public the correspondence is genuine.

Oswego, Jan. 31, 1840.

Dear Sirs.—In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you in relation to subjects that large a portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is—

Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Second. Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that, for the safe keeping and dispersing of the public money, and for giving a uniform currency throughout the United States.

And lastly—Would you favor the passage of a general bankrupt law by Congress, so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union.

I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this Association, the members of which I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your past services, and hope, should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people I am, sir,

Respectfully your obedient servant,

MILES HOTCHKISS,

Corresp'g. Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840.

Gentlemen.—Your letter of the 31st ult. addressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will

attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than to General Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position. Such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy, that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the National Convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis to publish any general declaration of the views of the great Opposition party, and certainly the policy at the present remains unaltered. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends every where will receive the nomination of General Garrison with something akin to generous confidence. When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention—how ably all interests were represented in that body, we certainly have a high guarantee, that, should General Garrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves,

Your friends,
DAVID GWINNE,
J. C. WRIGHT.
O. M. SPENCER.

H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Sec'y.

The "receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia," implies the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject. Has General Garrison ever expressed the opinion that Congress possesses this power? If he has, his friends appear ignorant of the fact.

"The friends of General Garrison are," not "content with their knowledge of his political views." The letter from Oswego acted wisely. He is now before the American people, and they understand the grounds of difference between him and Mr. Van Buren."

Reader, what were the impressions left upon your mind after the perusal of the above extract? Did you not come to the conclusion that some little "village club," composed of the "enemies" of General Garrison, had been asking him impertinent questions, supposing "that the destinies of the Union hang upon its deliberations," and that the General had very properly refused to permit himself to be annoyed in that manner? We know you did—you could come to no other conclusion. But we will soon show that you do not yet understand the *mysteries* of whiggery. Nothing could be farther from the real state of the facts, than the account which we have extracted from the Reporter.

COL. J. SPEED SMITH'S LETTER.

As many of our readers may wish to see this letter, over which the partisans of Gen. Garrison are attempting to raise a hullabaloo for their favorite, we promptly lay it before them. We have seen nothing which more clearly evinces the belief of the whigs in the shallowness of Gen. Garrison's claims to military greatness, than the joy they appear to feel because one witness for his generalship has been obtained.

That Col. Johnson led the van, and brought on the battle, is true—that he behaved with the utmost gallantry, is also true; but your letter contains the first suggestion which has ever reached me, that "the entire plan of operations was projected by him." The magnanimity of Col. Johnson will repudiate, with proud indignation, such an effort to cluster additional laurels upon his brow, thus unjustly torn from the brows of his General. Col. Johnson received orders, as to the form and manner of charge, from Gen. Garrison in person, in the face and almost in sight of the enemy. The General was with the regiment when the charge was sounded. As Johnson moved to the charge, the General started for the line of infantry, which was drawn up in order of battle. He had not gone far, before turning to me, (and to the best of my recollection, I was the only one of his aids then with him,) he said, "pursue Col. Johnson with your utmost speed—see the effect of his charge, and the position of the enemy's artillery, and return as quickly as possible." Having executed this order as promptly as practicable, I met him on my return, pressing forward with the front of the infantry. Upon reporting that Col. Johnson had broke the enemy's line, that they were surrendering, and that their canon was in our possession—he exclaimed, in an animated tone, "come on my brave fellows, Proctor and his whole army will soon be ours." Soon after this, an officer, (I believe the late Judge John McDowell, of Ohio,) rode up and reported that the left wing, at or near the crotchet, was suffering severely, and in great disorder. This communication was made in the hearing of the soldiers. The General contradicted the latter part of the statement in the most emphatic manner—but giving order to the next in command to push forward, he dashed with the messenger to the indicated point of conflict and confusion, and found the cont'rs pretty close and severe. A portion of Johnson's regiment, owing to the impracticability of the ground for horse, had dismounted, and was fighting on foot, mingled with the infantry, which had been to some extent the cause of the confusion. Order was soon restored, and the left wing closed to the front, (which formed the crotchet,) under the personal supervision of Gen. Garrison. In the meantime, some of our soldiers were shot within less than ten feet of the General; for the conflict was then sharp and animated, and continued for some time. With the exception of the charge made by Col. Johnson's regiment, Gen. Garrison was in the most exposed and dangerous parts of the battle.

It is due to the occasion to relate the following incident: The day before the battle, the army

was impeded in its march by the destruction of a bridge across a branch of the Thames, up

which it was moving at or near the mouth of the branch. Col. Johnson had been ordered to cross the stream at some mills, two or three miles above the mouth. The road led him by the bridge. A portion of his regiment had a brush with a party of Indians, posted in cabins, on the opposite side of the Thames and the branch, and also under the thick covert along their banks, to dispute the passage of the stream and harass all attempts to repair the bridge. As soon as the firing was heard, the General hurried to the scene of action, accompanied by a portion of his family, of which Commodore Perry was one. When I arrived, I found Gen. Garrison, Commodore Perry and other officers, (I think Gen. Cass was one) in an open piece of ground near the bridge. Col. Johnson had passed, and a small portion of his regiment, previously dismounted, under the command of Captain Benjamin Wardell, and some Infantry which had hurried up, were carrying on the skirmish. Major Wood had been ordered up with a small piece of artillery. Commodore Perry urged Gen. Garrison to withdraw, as he was too much exposed for the Commander-in-Chief. If I mistake not, Gen. Cass united with the Commodore, and offered to remain and see his orders executed. The General, with Perry and the residue of his suite, start'd off; but Gen. Garrison went but a few steps and returned, and retained his position near the canon, until the Indians were dislodged and driven off, the bridge repaired and the army put in motion to cross. During this whole time he was as much or more exposed than the soldiers, being on horseback all the while. The Commodore afterwards remonstrated with him against this unnecessary exposure, observing, "that in open sea he could stand fire tolerably well, but there was no fun in being shot at by a concealed enemy." The General justified himself by saying, "the General who commands Republican volunteers, in whose ranks the best of the country is to be found, must never think of his own safety, at least until his troops become familiar with his disregard for personal danger." Hardihood itself has never denied Perry's courage. Chambers and Todd of Kentucky, and O'Fallon of Missouri, the other Al's of General Garrison at the battle of the Thames, are still living, and can give you additional facts, if required.

Although it is not in direct response to your letter, I must be permitted to say, that my intercourse with General Garrison left

the conviction on my mind, that he was a gen-

tleman, a soldier, and a patriot, and I deplore most sincerely, the injustice attempted to be done him by a portion of that party with which he always voted.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. B. CORWIN, Esq.

J. SPEED SMITH.

THE LATE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.—We are much rejoiced to perceive that the losses by the late fire in Louisville have been largely over-estimated—the Louisville Advertiser, which is generally very accurate in its facts and estimates, calculates the total loss at \$450,000, of which \$330,000 was covered by insurance, leaving \$120,000 uncovered, and a dead loss to the citizens. The sum total is made up of the following items:—Furniture, fixtures, and miscellaneous moveables, \$20,000; buildings, \$150,000; merchandise, \$280,000.

Although this is a severe blow to the prosperity of Louisville, and must fall with peculiar severity upon many individuals, it can retard to only a small extent the prosperity of its active and enterprising citizens. Indeed, we learn that preparations have already been commenced for rebuilding the "burnt district," and that all visible traces of the disaster will probably be obliterated early in June, and the buildings destroyed replaced by much more beautiful and substantial edifices.

WE HAVE ON HAND, AND WILL LAY BEFORE OUR READERS IN OUR NEXT, A VERY ABLE LETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT TO LEWIS TAPPAN, OF NEW YORK, DECLINING TO PRESENT TO THE SENATE AN ABOLITION PETITION, SIGNED BY 140 WOMEN.

WE WOULD WHISPER IN THE EAR OF THE LEXINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, THAT HE IS KNOWN. IF WE CONSIDERED THE BALD NONSENSE WHICH HE HAS SCRIBBLED WORTH NOTICE, WE WOULD GIVE HIM A GENTLE SKINNING; BUT AS WE DO NOT, WE WILL SUFFER HIM TO PASS WITH THIS ADMONITION—THE NEXT TIME HE IS ADMITTED INTO A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, LET HIM NOT RETAIL THE PRIVATE CONVERSATION OF THE FIRESIDE FOR THE PURPOSE OF EULOGIZING THE GENERAL.

REMONIXON, March 6, 1840.

SIR:—Your letter of the 17th ult. was received on yesterday, in which you state, that it "has been openly avowed that Gen. Garrison was at no time in the battle of the Thames, nor within two miles of the battle ground—that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson—that he led the troops out to conquer, and that Gen. Garrison had no part or lot in the matter." My humiliation is deep, that a necessity should exist, produced by party rancor, to prove facts attested by history for more than a quarter of a century, and which have never before been questioned. That ignorance and credulity should abound to such an extent, to render such baseless assertions available, speaks a lamentable state of public intelligence, and portends no good to the republic.

THAT COL. JOHNSON LED THE VAN, AND BROUGHT ON THE BATTLE, IS TRUE; THAT HE BEHAVED WITH THE UTMOST GALLANTRY, IS ALSO TRUE; BUT YOUR LETTER CONTAINS THE FIRST SUGGESTION WHICH HAS EVER REACHED ME, THAT "THE ENTIRE PLAN OF OPERATIONS WAS PROJECTED BY HIM." THE MAGNAMINITY OF COL. JOHNSON WILL REPUDIATE, WITH PROUD INDIGNATION, SUCH AN EFFORT TO CLUSTER ADDITIONAL LAURELS UPON HIS BROW, THUS UNJUSTLY TORN FROM THE BROWS OF HIS GENERAL. COL. JOHNSON RECEIVED ORDERS, AS TO THE FORM AND MANNER OF CHARGE, FROM GEN. GARRISON IN PERSON, IN THE FACE AND ALMOST IN SIGHT OF THE ENEMY. THE GENERAL WAS WITH THE REGIMENT WHEN THE CHARGE WAS SOUNDED. AS JOHNSON MOVED TO THE CHARGE, THE GENERAL STARTED FOR THE LINE OF INFANTRY, WHICH WAS DRAWN UP IN ORDER OF BATTLE. HE HAD NOT GONE FAR, BEFORE TURNING TO ME, (AND TO THE BEST OF MY RECOLLECTION, I WAS THE ONLY ONE OF HIS AIDS THEN WITH HIM,) HE SAID, "PURSUE COL. JOHNSON WITH YOUR UTMOST SPEED—SEE THE EFFECT OF HIS CHARGE, AND THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY, AND RETURN AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE." HAVING EXECUTED THIS ORDER AS PROMPTLY AS PRACTICABLE, I MET HIM ON MY RETURN, PRESSING FORWARD WITH THE FRONT OF THE INFANTRY. UPON REPORTING THAT COL. JOHNSON HAD BROKE THE ENEMY'S LINE, THAT THEY WERE SURRENDERING, AND THAT THEIR CANON WAS IN OUR POSSESSION—HE EXCLAIMED, IN AN ANIMATED TONE, "COME ON MY BRAVE FELLOWS, PROCTOR AND HIS WHOLE ARMY WILL SOON BE OURS." SOON AFTER THIS, AN OFFICER, (I BELIEVE THE LATE JUDGE JOHN McDOWELL, OF OHIO,) RODE UP AND REPORTED THAT THE LEFT WING, AT OR NEAR THE CROCHET, WAS SUFFERING SEVERELY, AND IN GREAT DISORDER. THIS COMMUNICATION WAS MADE IN THE HEARING OF THE SOLDIERS. THE GENERAL CONTRADICTED THE LATTER PART OF THE STATEMENT IN THE MOST EMPHASIS MANNER—but giving order to the next in command to push forward, he dashed with the messenger to the indicated point of conflict and confusion, and found the cont'rs pretty close and severe. A portion of Johnson's regiment, owing to the impracticability of the ground for horse, had dismounted, and was fighting on foot, mingled with the infantry, which had been to some extent the cause of the confusion. ORDER WAS SOON RESTORED, AND THE LEFT WING CLOSED TO THE FRONT, (WHICH FORMED THE CROCHET,) UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF GEN. GARRISON. IN THE MEANTIME, SOME OF OUR SOLDIERS WERE SHOT WITHIN LESS THAN TEN FEET OF THE GENERAL; FOR THE CONFLICT WAS THEN SHARP AND ANIMATED, AND CONTINUED FOR SOME TIME. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE CHARGE MADE BY COL. JOHNSON'S REGIMENT, GEN. GARRISON WAS IN THE MOST EXPOSED AND DANGEROUS PARTS OF THE BATTLE.

IT IS DUE TO THE OCCASION TO RELATE THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT: THE DAY BEFORE THE BATTLE, THE ARMY WAS IMPEDED IN ITS MARCH BY THE DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS A BRANCH OF THE THAMES, UP WHICH IT WAS MOVING AT OR NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE BRANCH. COL. JOHNSON HAD BEEN ORDERED TO CROSS THE STREAM AT SOME MILLS, TWO OR THREE MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. THE ROAD LED HIM BY THE BRIDGE. A PORTION OF HIS REGIMENT HAD A BRUSH WITH A PARTY OF INDIANS, POST

yielding the course and giving good breath to the sailing vessels, whatever may be the direction of the wind.

13. Engineers to be of two classes, chief engineers and sub-engineers; to have license from the inspectors after examining into their competency and skill, sobriety and good moral character; none other to be employed. Every boat to have one chief engineer and a competent number of sub-engineers. Certificate of examination of engineers, and of inspection, to be posted up on board.

14. Sea, sound and lake-going steamers not to carry gunpowder. Steamers on rivers entering into the Gulf of Mexico, and their tributaries, not to carry gunpowder except in iron chests, and notice thereof to be posted up on board.

15. Any person putting on board of any steam vessel or sailing vessel, gunpowder secreted in other merchandise, disguised or falsely marked, and without information to the master, to be punished by imprisonment, and forfeiture of the powder.

16. Inspectors punishable for giving certificate without examination, or of certifying knowingly what is not true.

17. All duties enjoined by law, enforced by penalties.

18. For carrying excess of steam, or working the water below the point prescribed, penalty and forfeiture of wages.

19. Any person employed on board by whose negligence or misconduct the life of any person shall be destroyed, to be considered guilty of manslaughter and punished by imprisonment.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

PARS, Jan. 1840.

MANNERS AND LIVING IN PARIS.

He simplicity and unaffected grace, or rather goodness of Louis Philippe's family, is the theme of unmixed praise among the American residents here. He has nine children. Without doubt it is a domestic circle of exalted virtue, conferring dignity upon station, rather than deriving anything from it. Mr. Bayard, the only able Envoy of the American churches in this metropolis of Europe, concurs fully in the general statement that they are honorably distinguished by their home-bred virtues above the generality of their class. While in England I attended divine service at the royal chapel several times. It is within 300 yards of the royal residence at Windsor Castle; yet the Queen and her suite, consisting, when I saw them, of her mother and maids, with their male attendants, drove up in state some 10 or 15 minutes after the service had commenced, causing a suspension of the devotions of both minister and people, as they paraded to the gorgeous looking "royal boxes," and of course producing more or less diversion. I was struck on the last Sabbath with the greater propriety of Marie Amile, the worthy consort of the King of the French. It was raining quite fast—she never fails to attend public worship somewhere on the Sabbath, rain or shine—when we reached the spacious entrance of St. Rocha, and in a moment after a plain carriage, not a whit more showy than Hedenberg's, with a single pair of fine black horses, a driver and one footman, drove up.

Two plain looking women of some 50 or 60 years got out, and raised an umbrella, walked to church. They entered the aisle unattended, where two or three hundred people were sitting on chairs. We followed on and were all prominently seated without notice. After the service the Queen and her companion passed out without form, speaking familiarly to several ladies as they met, and crossing themselves according to the Catholic custom at the door, not forgetting to drop a *doucet* in the hand of the old man at the font of holy water. Being handed into the carriage by the footman, they were off in a moment, without so much as the sound of a whip.

The salary of the Queen of England is £90,000. That of the King of the French only £400,000. The donations of his consort, out of her private purse, to public charities last year, are estimated at £13,000. I am assured that she makes frequent visits to the abodes of poverty and sorrow, and that she steadily visits the sick in the Hospital once a month. I saw her myself on Monday with two ladies, at the dying couch of an old man who had expressed an earnest wish to see her. What a lovely grace is true humility! It dignifies and adorns royalty infinitely more than its coronet.—I confess that I never saw a more impressive exhibition of it.

The Philadelphia Disputed Election.

The investigation into this disputed congressional election, was continued on Monday, at which time Mr. Ingalls closed the testimony on the part of the democratic candidate. It appears from the brief review of the evidence given in the Pennsylvanian newspaper, that two of the witnesses examined, were William G. Conrow and Ernest C. Smith, the former the whig return judge for Spring Garden, who signed Mr. Naylor's return, the latter the Chairman of the Whig Committee of Superintendence for Spring Garden in 1838. Both these gentlemen testified to their having learned from Mr. Bela Badger, at Harrisburgh, in December 1838 that an addition of from nine hundred to one thousand names had been made to the Northern Liberties registry list, proved by other witnesses to have been confessed by John C. Gill. Mr. Conrow was asked in the course of his examination, whether he or any of the election officers for Spring Garden, in October, 1838, were sworn or affirmed according to law—a question which he declined to answer; and being desired to state his reason for declining, promptly assigned that he was not bound by the law of the land to give evidence which criminated himself. Mr. Ernest C. Smith afterwards swore that Mr. Conrow had informed him that not one of the election officers in Spring Garden was under oath or affirmation.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

From the State Capitol Gazette.

Our Prospects in the Empire State.—Are of the most cheering character, and calculated to inspire the Democracy of the country with the most confounding hopes of a brilliant victory at the coming contest. This State, we are confident, will give Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson an overwhelming majority—such a majority as will convince the opposition—we trust forever—that *wrong* can never triumph over *right!*—and that the hopes by which they have been deluded, are but tinselled cob webs, liable to destruction from every wind that blows. Nor is this state of things confined to the Empire State alone. Pennsylvania will take the lead in the onward march of Democracy—New York will follow in her glittering wake—and every State in the Union which is not irrecoverably sunk beneath the polluted waves of Federalism, will join in the glorious shout of "good government and correct principle,"—whi h alone can be preserved and sustained by the re-election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. The town elections in the State of New York terminated last week. Our readers may form some idea of the great changes which have taken place in the following statement from a New York paper:

HARD CIDER.—Is it true that Harrison ever lived in a log cabin? He never did; from his birth he has been nursed in the lap of ease and affluence—born of one of the most wealthy and most princely, and aristocratic families in the country, he and his family, sons, and son-in-law, have even fat tified in office, and at this time Harrison is in one of the most profitable offices in the State—owner of one of the most princely estates in the West, extending for miles along the banks of the beautiful Ohio. As to his living, there never has been the day in his house, when his cellars were not only stocked with well racked cider, but with the best of *brandies* and *old wines*. As to log cabins, the only ones he has ever been familiar with, are those of his tenancy, of whom he has a goodly number.—*Adv. and Journal.*

Greenough's Statue of Washington.

—A Washington paper says, that Greenough's splendid marble statue of Washington on horseback, is now ready for shipment from Italy. The old bronze statue of Jefferson, in the centre of the Rotunda, will probably be disposed of, as Mr. Greenough proposes to place his work where that now stands. A marble pedestal of ten feet is asked for, the whole expense of which will probably approach \$100,000.

Harrison and the Last War.—It can never be forgotten that GENERAL HARRISON refused to serve until the end of the war. He threw up his commission, and retired from all danger in the hour of his country's utmost need. The illustrious JACKSON gained all his laurels after Harrison had left the service. The resignation of the one, and the appointment of the other, was contained in the same order. It was issued by President Madison, in the midst of the war, and read as follows:

"Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is appointed a Major General in the army of the United States, in place of Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, resigned."

This short paragraph, from the pen of President Madison, is the severest comment that could be made upon the military services of the present federal candidate for the Presidency.—*New Haven Register.*

There were (and I believe still are) two lawyers in partnership in New York, with the particularly happy names of *Catchem* and *Cheetum*. People laughed at seeing these two names in juxtaposition over the door; so the lawyers thought it advisable to separate them by the insertion of their christian names. Mr. Catchem's christian name was Isaac. Mr. Cheetum's Uriah. A new board was ordered, but when sent to the painter it was found to be too short to admit the christian names at full length. The painter put therefore only the initials before the surnames, which made the matter still worse than before, for there now appeared, "*I. Catchem and U. Cheetum,*" *Marryott's Diary in Am. rev.*

To ABOLITIONISTS.

The following beautiful paragraph, written by the Rev. Dr. Spring, one of the most eminent divines in the city of New York, should meet the eye, and be carefully read by every Abolitionist in the country. Coming as it does, from a minister of the Gospel, it should command, even from that infatuated set of men, a respectful attention; and teach them, if they are not already so far lost as to be entirely unsusceptible to the dictates of pure and simple truth, that their doctrines are wicked, and in direct violation of the holy ordinances of the gospel.—*State Capitol Gazette.*

"Nothing is more plain to my mind, than that the word of God recognizes the relation between master and slave as one of the established institutions of the age; and that while it addresses slaves as christian men, and christian men as slaveholders, it so modifies the whole system of slavery as to give a death blow to all its abuses, and breathes such a spirit, that in the same proportion in which its principles and spirit are imbibed, the yoke of bondage will melt away, all its abuses cease, and every form of human oppression will be unknown. The Bible is no agitator. It gradually annihilates what it cannot suddenly remove.—Instead of carrying fire and sword through the world without the least prospect of advantage, it aims at wringing men holy and fitting them for heaven. It changes human governments only as it changes human character, and thus produces all those alterations which commend themselves to a mind enlightened by the truth and spirit of God."

ABOLITION CANDIDATE.—The following resolution, passed at a meeting of Abolitionists in the Western part of New York, shows which is the abolition candidate:—*Chillicothe Adv.*

"Resolved, That the Abolitionists can not consistently with their PRINCIPLES, vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN as President of the United States. But that they should, as we hope they will, give their united support to the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON! and that this meeting will heartily concur in any and every effort of the friends of the cause, that will promote the furtherance of this object." How loud would they rejoice!

Zear, in Ohio, was settled by a company of Germans who put their property into common stock, with a patriarch at their head. They came over and purchased the township about 1820. One of the conditions of the compact was, that no one of the associates should marry until their affairs had arrived at such a state of maturity that the patriarch should think it expedient to remove the restraint. In the space of fifteen years they had built a town, cultivated gardens and fields, erected a church, mills, &c. Of school houses they had no need, for there was not a child in the town. A gentleman who spent a Sabbath with them in 1831 says, the patriarch, then about seventy years of age, read a portion of the Bible, and then delivered an address, in German of course. The music was very fine, and accompanied with all sorts of instruments. The company consisted of about two hundred and fifty men, and a still larger number of women. There was no reason to doubt that the agreement of celibacy had been faithfully kept; but about a year afterwards the patriarch removed the restraint, and was one of the first to use the liberty he had granted.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

LATER FROM CHINA.—The arrival of the ship Albion, at New York, furnishes Canton papers of the 3d of December. Affairs remained pretty much in the same posture as when they were at the last advices.—The Chinese ports have been closed by the Imperial Commission against all trade with England or Indian ships, although they were allowed to remain open for all others. A rumor was in circulation that they would be shut up entirely on the 6th of December, but it was not generally believed.—*Balt. American.*

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Opposition papers, since the late demonstrations from England, are already blaming the Administration for its *timid* policy and deficiency of frontiers, (as they chose to term it.) The New Hampshire Gazette thus refreshes their memory in respect to certain late movements in relation to these defences and this Treasury:—

Globe.

"The reflection which the writer in the Journal has seen fit to bestow upon the Administration for the present dilapidated condition of some of our forts and defences, is not merited. The Administration has annually laid before Congress statements of their condition, and recommended plans for their improvement, but in consequence of the efforts of the Whigs in Congress to forward their schemes of *prevention*, not so much has been done of late as ought to have been, and would have been, had Congress provided the means. Every one recollects that in 1836, the Administration proposed applying the surplus fund, (twenty-eight millions) to the building of fortifications and increase of the navy, and that the proposition was seconded by the Democrats in Congress, but the Whigs wanted to buy up the States for the Presidency, and so they gave up the Treasury to plunder."

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM HIGHLAND.—We observe by a letter from a gentleman of Hillsborough, that a very large meeting of the democracy was held at Hillsborough, on Saturday the 21st ult. He states that there were upwards of two thousand persons present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Haines and several other gentlemen, whilst all were firmly united in the great principles for which the democracy are contending.—*Chillicothe Adv.*

A SALUTE FROM BUNKER HILL!—The Boston Post of Tuesday says:—"The democrats of Charlestown elected their candidates for Town Officers yesterday, by an average majority of one hundred and six votes!"

THE LADIES.—The only incendiaries who kindly flames which water cannot extinguish.

GEN. HARRISON'S THINKING COMMITTEE.—The Persian Ambassadors, when they visited a gay European capital, were invited to a ball, and when asked what they thought of the dancing, replied that it was very pretty, but wondered why the ladies and gentlemen did not use their servants to perform such fatiguing exercises instead of doing it themselves.—*Pennsylvania Adv.*

From the State Capitol Gazette.

POLITICS AND POETRY.

The columns of the opposition press have been teeming so long with *poetical* nonsense, in praise of the *Hero* of Tippecanoe, that we think, by this time, the brains of the *rhymer*s must be nearly exhausted. Poor fellow! we have determined to take pity on them; and in order to aid them in keeping alive that *poetical spirit* for which they seem so peculiarly gifted, and have such an unbounded *taste*, we have prepared the following version, which will afford them a text for a *New Whig Song*! They will now have an opportunity of testing awhile from their *poetical* labors, until the Harrison ditty we kindly tender to them, has taken the rounds of their respective papers:

Harrison's orders to Col. Croghan to destroy Fort Stephenson, and the answer of the latter.

HEAD QUARTERS, SANDUSKY PLAINS, { July 29, 1840.

Col. Croghan—Sir:

Immediately after the receipt of this letter, abandon the Fort—the sooner the better.

Sect to the works, and provisions in store, And cross to the river's opposite shore;

To head quarters repair, yourself and command, But if up the river you can't get by land,

Take the highway to Huron:—to be brief, I expect

You to march with despatch, and be circumscript.

WM. HENRY HARRISON

ANSWER.

FORT STEPHENSON, { July 30, 1840.

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison—Sir:

Your letter to me, I hasten to say,

I received at 10 a.m. of this day;

It orders me, sir, to abandon this place,

And make good my retreat at a most rapid pace.

Twas received too late to answer the end; Our lives, and our honor, we've resolved to defend:

We've determin'd, good sir, from the boy's to the man

To maintain this place, and by heaven we can!

GEO. CROGHAN.

*Col. Croghan at the time was only 19 years of age—a mere boy, but a brave one.

GARDEN SEEDS.

M. J. CANDY respectively announced to the citizens of Lexington, that prior to his leaving Lexington he will give a Concert for the benefit of his children, and earnestly solicits the patronage of all who can extend it towards them, as it is perhaps known that, under existing circumstances and pecuniary difficulties, it will be assisting them additn in a manner that will, at present, be of important service to him.

The Concert will take place on Easter Monday, April 29th 1840.

ANSWER.

ARGEMAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. Engraved from the Government Surveys, and Plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman for the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any I ever saw published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those int rest in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information on which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price \$2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for \$5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or any who buy to sell a dozen.

JOHN KELLEY.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of PLUMGELS, which the warrants to be a good article. He also has one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.

W. M. BROWNING,

Main-street, Lexington.

February 7, 1840. 6-a.m. 5.

COUGHS, CONSUMPTIONS AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.

D. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK is found to be the best article for healing the ulcerated lungs, stopping night sweats and relieving the cough, that ever has been in use. Those who are afflicted, would do well to procure this medicine before it is too late. Certificates of many cures can be seen by applying at No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where this medicine can be obtained.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Price per bottle, No. 19, North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh &c. 11, St. Clair.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

DR. HOLLAND'S Residence and Shop permanently located,

D. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short-st and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Critton. His shop is now permanently located in the basement of his residence.

March 26, 1840. 13-57

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken for a term of years, the WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. M. Johnson, V. P. U. S., within one mile of the celebrated Choctaw Indian Academy, and the Vice President's residence, and within one mile of the turnpike road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown, and within one to three hours ride to either of those places.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare neither pains or expense to render it on of the most

